

Hospital for the Insane (State Mental
Health Institute), Main Building
At the western edge of town, north of
West Main Street
Cherokee
Cherokee County

HABS No. IA-51

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MAIN BUILDING
(STATE MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE)

HABS No. IA-51

Location: At the western end of town, north of West Main Street, Cherokee,
Cherokee County, Iowa

Present Owner: State of Iowa

Present Use: Mental health care

Significance: This hospital was the last of the four state mental hospitals to be built in Iowa and the only one where the main building, a connected complex in echelon plan, was fully completed before the hospital was opened to patients. The architects were an Iowa firm, Josselyn and Taylor, and the overall form and massing of component portions of the building suggests a French chateau, while the small-scale decorative motifs are those of the Queen Anne Revival Style. The functional arrangements reflect a moderately conservative approach for the times in the care of mental illness.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of erection: 1896-1902 (25, p.5; 29, p. 79; 44I, p. 212)
2. Architects: Josselyn and Taylor were the architects for the design of the main building complex (9, p. 84; 24, p. 6). Henry S. Josselyn (1845-1934) received his architectural training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Europe, and in architects' offices in Chicago and Des Moines. Eugene Hartwell Taylor (1855-1924) graduated from Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, in 1875, where he had received preparatory training in architecture, and took supplementary studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1882 the two men formed a partnership. They practiced in Des Moines from that year to about 1884 or 1885, then moved their practice to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where they practiced for many years (45, p. 239; 6, p. 431; 7, p. 541; 48, pp. 328, 590, 591).

Henry F. Liebbe appears to have been the architect for all work done from 1898 to 1926. He was born in Germany and joined the firm of L. W. Foster & Co. in Des Moines as a draftsman around 1872, when the firm was formed (4, pp. 119, 195). Around 1875 the firm became William Foster, architect, with Liebbe continuing as an employee until around 1883, when he became William Foster's partner in the firm of Foster and Liebbe (5, pp. 133, 221; 7, pp. 541, 368). This firm was responsible for the design of the main building complex of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, Iowa, built from 1884 to 1897. In 1898, the firm was dissolved, and Liebbe became the

architect for the Board of Control of State Institutions and, at the same time, a partner in the firm of Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen (46, p. 24). He continued in both capacities until 1926, the date of his retirement or, possibly, of his death (47, p. 3).

Landscape architecture was handled by the firm of Swain Nelson's Sons, Chicago (U).

3. Original and Subsequent owners: The State of Iowa is the original and present owner.

4. Builders, contractors, suppliers:

FIRM	LOCATION	DATE OF WORK AND TRADE
J. F. Atkinson and Bro.	Marshalltown, Iowa	1896 & General-foundations (25, p. 5)
Butler-Ryan Company	St. Paul, Minnesota	1896 & General (25, p.5)
George I. Grant	St. Paul, Minnesota	1901 & General (28, p. 102)
Stephen Bros.	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1902 & Steam, hot water, heating, plumbing (W)
Arthur Frantzen Co.	Chicago, Illinois	1901 & Electrical (M)
Wallace and McNamara	Des Moines, Iowa	1901 & Heating plant installation (Y)
Otis Elevator Company	Chicago, Illinois	1902 & Elevators (D)
C. G. Hipwell	Davenport, Iowa	1901 & Slate roofing (R)
Peoria Stone and Marble	Peoria, Illinois	1901 & Stone-Fireplaces (V)
Swain Nelson's Sons	Chicago, Illinois	1902 & Landscaping-trees (28, p. 104) (U)
R. Douglas' Sons	Waukegan, Illinois	1902 & Trees (O)
T. D. Campbell		1902 & Engine foundations (B)
Bazille and Partridge		1902 & Floor finishing (C)
Iowa State Penitentiary	Anamosa, Iowa	1901 & Stone (S)
A. D. Guernsey	Independence, Iowa	1901 & Surveying (O) (35, p. 16)

Robert A. Lewis was one of the superintendents of construction (25, p. 7).

A resident of Cherokee and originally a farmer and nurseryman, he later learned the "carpenters' and joiners' trade" and "mastered the principles of architecture" as well. He was the contractor for the Cherokee County Courthouse and for the Lewis Hotel, which has a date of 1898 at its cornice and which he owned (3). There are some minor similarities between the hotel and the hospital building. Similar polished stone columns flank the entrances to both buildings, and bands of a similar diaper pattern in dark brick decorate portions of the walls of both. This brick pattern, not shown on the architects' elevation drawings, may thus have been suggested by Lewis (44, p. 58). Or Lewis may have obtained the idea from work on the hospital.

5. Original plans and construction: The form of the main building followed the concept of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda: for different classifications of patients, wards distinctly separated by connecting corridors; and a center building and a rear center building, used for administrative offices and kitchen, and separating the male wards from the female wards. This plan was not prescribed by the General Assembly as it was for Clarinda, and it can only be suspected that the design of the Cherokee Hospital followed that of the Clarinda institution, the most modern insane institution in the state at that time.

The bill authorizing the hospital required that the foundations be stone, the superstructure of good brick with plain stone trimmings, and all buildings "substantially fireproof" (9, p. 84). Foundations were constructed of Sioux Falls granite (8), and some stone was procured from the state penitentiary at Anamosa. Brick may have been manufactured on the site initially, but in later stages of construction it was recommended to contract for brick with the local brickyard, if that was possible for \$7.00 per thousand with a maximum delay of four weeks. At that time, the apparent alternative was to order brick from Omaha at a cost of \$6.00 per thousand for freight alone (E). Other materials included: iron joist structure with hollow tile for fireproofing, clay tile roofing on the administration building, Bangor slate roofing on the patient wings, extensive interior plastering, and wooden floors, doors, and door frames (25, p. 7; 28, p. 105).

Besides the administrative offices, the center building also included a kitchen (75' x 40'), bakery (24' x 40'), and cold storage (24' x 52') in the basement; and chapel (56' x 90') and opera house (60' x 110') with gallery (24' x 60') on the second floor. With these essential functions provided on these floors, it is assumed that the phase of construction for the upper two floors was for additional patient accommodations. Numerous marble decorated fireplaces and mantelpieces were located throughout the center building (Peoria Stone and Marble Works). Patients were served by thirty-one dining rooms in the wings to the north and south of the center building (8).

B. Historical Context:

In October 1891, a Visiting Committee, composed of F. McClelland, H. M.

Allen, and G. H. Otis, reported that an additional insane hospital was needed in the northwestern portion of the state and that construction should begin in 1892 (22, p. 27). Interest was immediately expressed in locating the hospital in the town of Cherokee, as is shown by an article, entitled "Cherokee's Chances," in the 8 October 1891 issue of the Cherokee Times, which discusses the possibility of locating the new institution in that town (44I, p. 205).

In 1893, the Visiting Committee repeated its earlier recommendation, reporting that "the first duty of our legislature" should be to "make a liberal appropriation for an additional state hospital for the insane in the northwestern part of the state" (23, p. 9). Continuing to show interest in the proposal, a Cherokee Citizen's Committee was formed in January, 1894, to "look after the interests of Cherokee" in the location of a new insane hospital (44I, p. 205).

On March 23, 1894, the General Assembly approved a bill authorizing the establishment of a new hospital, thus giving the governor power to appoint three commissioners "for the purpose of purchasing or condemning a site and adopting plans for erecting an additional hospital for the insane" (9, pp. 83, 84). Requirements for the site were: an abundant supply of water, proper and efficient drainage, and an area of between 320 and 640 acres. The Visiting Committee of 1893 had recommended a site convenient to both water, fuel, and railroad access (23, p. 9). Politics was also important in the selection of the site, and mindful of rivalries between competing towns in the past, the legislature established a procedure for the selection (9, p. 85). When the balloting took place on March 29, 1894, Cherokee won the location for the new insane hospital (44I, pp. 209-210).

For the purchase of the land, \$12,000 was appropriated, and 360 acres were purchased from N. T. Burroughs for \$12,500, reported to be one-half of its real value (44I, p. 212). In addition, \$360 was paid for an option to purchase an additional 240 acres for \$12,000 at a later date. Burroughs was allowed to continue using the land until March 1, 1896, and to use "all that is not needed for construction purposes" until March 1, 1898 (24, pp. 5, 6).

Ever since the first half of the 19th century, when the first large hospitals were built in the eastern United States, it had been always recommended that construction of the whole building, which very often followed an echelon plan of central administrative and service unit flanked by symmetrically disposed wings, be completed before it was occupied. This recommendation was often quoted by hospital officials in Iowa. An important feature of the construction process followed at the mental hospital at Cherokee was that this recommendation was finally followed in Iowa. Previously the typical procedure had been for one of the wings to be constructed and occupied before completion of the other wing of the center building (44I, p. 213). In the cases of the three earlier mental hospitals in the state, it took thirty-eight years for the main building at Mount Pleasant to be completed, twenty-eight years

at Independence, and fourteen years at Clarinda (25, p. 6). The fact of total completion before occupancy at Cherokee suggests that the demand for hospital care for the insane was not as great as it had been during the construction of the earlier hospitals. However, there is no evidence to that effect; the patient population in all of the state hospitals for the insane was constantly increasing. In 1891, it was estimated that after the Clarinda hospital was occupied, only one-half of the insane in Iowa would be served (22, p. 27). In 1893, it was reported that "unless more room is furnished it will result in the necessity of sending hundreds from our present hospitals to the poor houses" (23, p. 9). Were the problems encountered as the result of "piecemeal" construction finally evident enough to require that an alternative approach be tried? As is apparent from the scheduled construction, the decision for completion before occupancy was made before construction began. It is unknown who initiated the decision, but the legislature would have had to be cooperative in granting appropriations.

The commissioners hired Josselyn and Taylor Company of Cedar Rapids as the architect for the main building, and there is no indication that any member of the firm served as supervising architect or superintendent of construction, although the bill authorizing the construction of the hospital allowed the architect and the superintendent of construction to be the same person (9, p. 84; 24, p. 6).

Contracts were let individually for different phases of the project. On December 13, 1895, the commissioners prepared the invitation for proposals for grading, excavating, furnishing materials and constructing the foundations and basements for the central administration building, the rear center building, and three sections of the north and south wings, and connecting corridors. The proposals were solicited by advertising according to the law; for all construction exceeding \$1000, contracts were required. Advertisements for proposals (bids) for material, labor, and construction were published for thirty days in four daily Iowa newspapers. All contracts were to be awarded to the lowest bidder (9, p. 84).

On February 18, 1896, bids for foundation work were received and opened "in presence of the full board," and the contract was awarded to J. F. Atkinson and Bro. of Marshalltown for \$76,000. Foundations were constructed of Sioux Falls jasper ("thought to be excellent"). The work was completed by December 16, 1896, at an additional cost of \$960.56, but \$500 of the total price was retained until April 1897 as a "guarantee against damage from frost" (25, p. 5).

The second phase of construction was "erecting and enclosing the superstructure." Proposals for this work were solicited by advertising, and on December 1, 1896, the bids received were opened. The low bidder, Butler-Ryan Company of St. Paul, was awarded the contract on the condition that "payments be made as the money became due" to them. By this method the commissioners "saved money for the state and gained two years time in the completion of the work." Completion of this construction was expected by December 1, 1898, with occupancy by 1900 (25, pp. 5, 6).

In 1898, the hospital came under the control of the newly formed Board of Control of State Institutions, and a Board of Control architect was immediately appointed. He was H. F. Liebbe, who until 1898 had been a partner in the Des Moines firm of Foster and Liebbe, architects of the Clarinda Hospital. It is uncertain exactly when the relationship with Josselyn and Taylor was terminated and when Liebbe took over, but it is certain that by 1902 he was constantly involved in the construction process, as is mentioned subsequently. Among the working drawings for the hospital are large-scale architectural detail drawings for millwork, porches, elevator, and fire escapes, with dates varying from December 1899 to July 1914. The latter is the date of the fire escape drawing; all the others date from 1899 to 1901 and are of the type of detail drawings which architects at that time would not have included in the original contract drawings, but would have undertaken to prepare later as they were needed by the various trades involved. Liebbe's name appears on all of these drawings, along with his title, which through February 1900, is given as "architect for the Board of Control of State Institutions," and from January 1901, as "State Architect."

The third main phase of construction under separate contract was for "completion of the main building, the erection of the laundry building, power and engine house, coal house, and connecting corridor and tunnel." Plans, specifications, and estimates were prepared for this work during the winter of 1900-1901; but either complete plans were not prepared at the beginning of the project, or with responsibility for the institution coming under the Board of Control during the interim, the plans by Josselyn and Taylor were revised by state architect Liebbe. Early in 1900, \$360,000 was appropriated for this phase of the work, and about \$100,000 was available from previous appropriations (27, p. 183), yet construction was delayed for a year "owing to high price of materials." The general contract was let in March 1901 to George J. Grant of St. Paul, Minnesota, for \$277,375. It is interesting to note that the cost of heating, ventilating, and plumbing constituted the largest part of these expenditures, an indication that something close to the present day level of building mechanical services had been achieved (28, p. 102).

According to a Cherokee newspaper article, Robert A. Lewis was "contractor and foreman" for erection of the first two stories of the administration building (3). Butler-Ryan Company, however, had been awarded the contract for the superstructure, and Lewis had been hired by the State as superintendent of construction (25, p. 7). For the final two stories of the administration building, Charles F. Leuder of Cherokee served as superintendent of construction (A; 3). He was employed in that position in 1901 at \$150 per month and was also employed at least during the beginning of 1902 (B; T). It is not known if he continued as superintendent after this time. Also in 1901, Swain Nelson's Sons were employed as landscape architects.

On August 15, 1902, the hospital opened for the reception of patients, its name having been recently changed from "The Hospital for the Insane" to "The Cherokee State Hospital." Other buildings would be added to the complex during the period 1902-1931 (See Appendix A).

PART II. DESCRIPTION

A. Description of the Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: The main building complex consists of an administration building (center, front), a rear center building, and six wings (three on each side); all arranged following an echelon plan. This total complex spreads over about 970 feet in length (north-south) and about 330 feet in depth (east-west). The approximate dimensions for the portions of the main building, excluding bay window projections, are given below. The first dimension is the one parallel to the length of the main building.

Administration building: 61' x 88'

Rear center building: 140' x 42'

Wards: 95' x 36'

There is a basement story under all portions of the main building. Above this basement, the administration building is $4\frac{1}{2}$ stories, the wards are $3\frac{1}{2}$ stories, and the rear center building is $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. The individual components of the main building each have central corridors running their length and are rectangular in plan; the whole main building follows the echelon plan.

2. Foundations: Sioux Falls jasper, rock-cut face, laid in courses, and of reddish color. This material is used from ground line to the sill line of the first-floor windows.
3. Walls: The walls of all the buildings are of brick, but the color varies. Red brick is used for the administration building and the rear center building. At the wings, the brick is yellow-tan at the first floor and yellow-pink at the second and third floors, and there is a variation in color among the individual bricks here. Brown brick is introduced for quoins at the administration building and for various decorative patternings at the wings. Rock-cut stone lintels and string courses are used; they are of brown stone at the administration building and of whitish stone at the rear center building and at the wings. In general, it seems that the architects were strongly concerned with color as an architectural design factor.
4. Structural system, framing: The floor system utilizes iron joists with hollow-tile fireproofing (25, p. 7; 28, p. 105). The roof framing system is of steel (28, p. 105).
5. Porches: At the entrance of the administration building there is a spacious porch and porte cochère in reddish jasper, rock-cut, and red brick; this structure has a glass-enclosed porch at the second level. The wings have roofed porches on the east side of the first and second floors.
6. Chimneys: There are several tall, red-brick chimneys at the administration building. They have recessed narrow panels extending

their visible height above the roof.

7. Openings:

- a. Windows and shutters: At the administration building the windows are double hung sash, 1/1. At the wings, the sash are double-hung at the east side, and casements are used at the west side. The casements appear to be metal and have a large number of small panes. The double-hung sash seem to be similarly divided. All double-hung sash appear to be wood, as are the windows of the rear center building.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape and covering: Roofs are hipped. The principal roofs have a pitch of 45 degrees; roofs of bay windows and dormers have a 60 degree pitch. The administration building is roofed with red flat ceramic tiles, and grey slate is used on the other buildings.
- b. Cornice, eaves: Except at the dormers, roofs have a very slight turning up at the eaves. The eaves appear to be of metal cornice work painted brown. Their form varies through a range of characteristic Queen Anne Revival details: dentils, modillions, and, at the administration building, a frieze with swags.
- c. Dormers, cupolas: The faces of the dormers appear to be completely of metal cornice work, and the dormer pediments contain fleur-de-lys and other designs. Each wing has a central domed and flouvered cupola of metal. The administration building originally had one also, somewhat larger, but it has been removed, leaving only its base.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans: (The Legislative Documents give a floor plan of the first floor, indicating the uses of the different rooms.)
 - a. Administration building: Central-hall plan, hall running front to back. On the right: reception room, guest's room, stairway, vault, stenographer, steward's office, men's toilet, women's toilet. On the left: superintendent's office, trustees' office, medical office, dispensary, stairway. At the rear of the building the central hall joins a connecting corridor which continues for a short distance and meets another corridor perpendicular to it. The perpendiculars connect with the wards on each side.
 - b. Wards: The two wards closest to the center have identical plans. Part of each of them closest to the center is almost a small separate building containing three patient's reception rooms, an attendant's room, a marking room, and toilets. The main portions of the two wards contain dormitories and single rooms on the front, and a dining room, a few dormitories, and the

service rooms on the rear. The hallway runs the length of these wards. Crossing it and joining to it at the center of each ward are spaces that open to the front and back of the building, with large bay windows. Thus, the corridor is enlarged into a well-lit central space in each ward. In addition, there are large windows and bay windows at the ends of the corridors. The other wards are similar in plan to the main portion of the inner two wings. Corridors interconnect the wings.

- c. Rear center building: This connects to the administration building through the corridor extending from the rear of the latter. The north part of the rear center building, at the first floor level, contains a storage room, toilets, ice chambers, sitting rooms, two dining rooms, a scullery, and a morgue. The south part contains bedrooms, toilets, and bathing facilities (25, facing p. 6). The hospital kitchen is in the basement, along with a bakery and a cold-storage room. On the second floor are a chapel and an opera house (8).
2. Wall and ceiling finish: Plaster
3. Decorative features and trim: In the administration building there are several elaborate, Queen Anne Revival style mantelpieces with mirrored and columned overmantels. The fireplace opening has a cast-iron grate and closure. These were designed by the State Architect's office (BB, 16 May 1901).
4. Mechanical equipment: The hospital wings are heated and ventilated by a forced warm-air system. The cellar central corridor serves as a supply plenum. Fresh air enters through screened openings at the first floor porches. Nearly all of the interior partition walls have air-supply and air-return ducts built into their thickness. The air-supply ducts connect to the cellar plenum, and the exhaust ducts connect to the attic, which serves as an exhaust plenum. Air escapes from the attic through the central cupolas. Lighting is by electricity. Plumbing is extensive.
- D. Site: The site is essentially level. It is landscaped with informal groupings of deciduous trees in the Olmstead tradition of Romanticism. Roads and paths are winding. There are several outbuildings at the rear of the main building (see Appendix A for a partial listing).

PART 3.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Primary or unpublished materials.*

- A. Ledger. Vouchers herein indicate that materials were shipped to Superintendent of Construction Lueder.
- B. Letter, Board of Control to T. D. Campbell, Feb. 1902.
- C. Letter, Board of Control to M. N. Voldeng, no date.
- D. Letter, Board of Control to M. N. Voldeng, 1902.
- E. Letter, Board of Control to M. N. Voldeng, 3 May 1902.
- F. Letter, Board of Control to M. N. Voldeng, 3 July 1902.
- G. Letter, Board of Control to M. N. Voldeng, 8 July 1902.
- H. Letter, John Cownie, Board of Control, to M. N. Voldeng, 1902.
- I. Letter, John Cownie, Board of Control, to M. N. Voldeng, 19 April 1902.
- J. Letter, John Cownie, Board of Control, to M. N. Voldeng, 7 May 1902.
- K. Letter, John Cownie, Board of Control, to M. N. Voldeng, 15 July 1902.
- L. Letter, R. Douglas' Sons, Waukeegan, Ill., to John Cownie, Board of Control, 6 May 1902.
- M. Letter, Arthur Frantzen Co. to Board of Control, 1901 (Ledger).
- MM. Letter, H. F. Liebbe to Judge Robinson, 16 Dec. 1901 (Ledger).
- N. Letter, G. S. Robinson, Board of Control, to M. N. Voldeng, 1902.
- NN. Letter, G. S. Robinson, Board of Control, to M. N. Voldeng, 22 April 1902.
- O. Letter, G. S. Robinson, Board of Control, to M. N. Voldeng, 10 June 1902.
- P. Letter, F. S. Treat, Secretary Board of Control, to M. N. Voldeng, 1902.
- Q. Voucher, Board of Control, to A. D. Guernsey, Engineer, Independence, Iowa, 23 May 1900.
- R. Voucher, Board of Control, to C. G. Hipwell, Davenport, Iowa, 1901.

* Unless otherwise noted, letters are with correspondence and vouchers are in a ledger all at the Cherokee Museum.

- S. Voucher, Board of Control, to Iowa State Penitentiary, Anamosa,
Dec. 1901.
- T. Voucher, Board of Control, to Charles F. Lueder, 1 June 1901.
- U. Voucher, Board of Control, to Swain Nelson & Sons, Chicago, 17 March 1902.
- V. Voucher, Board of Control to Peoria Stone and Marble Works, 17 Dec. 1901.
- W. Voucher, Board of Control, to Stephen Bros., Council Bluffs, Iowa,
1 Aug. 1901.
- X. Voucher, Board of Control, to Stephen Bros., 1902, with notation by
H. F. Liebbe.
- Y. Voucher, Board of Control, to Wallace & McNamara, 1 June 1901.
- Z. Weitz, Rudolph. "Pioneer Building Industry in Polk County."
A paper presented to the Pioneer Club (Des Moines), 6 Sept. 1969.
- AA. Working drawings. Unsigned, undated.
- BB. Working drawings. Signed H. F. Liebbe, State Architect; dated.

Secondary or published materials.

(See abbreviations at end.)

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2. Biographical History of Cherokee County. Chicago: W. S. Dunbar & Co., 1889.
3. "Blueprint of Institute Building." Cherokee (Iowa) Daily Times,
14 May 1960.
4. Bushnell's Des Moines Residence and Business City Directory, January 1873.
Des Moines: Capital City Publishing Co., 1873.
5. Bushnell's Des Moines Residence and Business City Directory, 1876-1877.
Des Moines: J. M. Bushnell & Co., 1876.

6. Bushnell's Des Moines City Directory, 1882-1883. Des Moines:
J. P. Bushnell & Co., 1882.
7. Bushnell's Des Moines City Directory, 1884-1885. Des Moines:
J. P. Bushnell Co., 1884.
8. Cline, Lewis P. Cherokee Illustrated. Cherokee, Iowa: Lewis
P. Cline, no date.
9. IGA. A&R 1894.
10. IGA. A&R 1896.
- 10.5. IGA. A&R 1898.
11. IGA. A&R 1900.
12. IGA. A&R 1902.
13. IGA. A&R 1904.
14. IGA. A&R 1906.
15. IGA. A&R 1907.
16. IGA. A&R 1909.
17. IGA. A&R 1911.
18. IGA. A&R 1913.
19. IGA. A&R 1923.
20. IGA. A&R 1931.
21. IGA. LD 1886 Vol. 2. Report of the Joint Committee Appointed to
Locate and Build an Additional Hospital for the Insane in Southwestern
Iowa, 1885.
22. IGA. LD 1892 Vol 2. VC BR 1891.
23. IGA. LD 1894 Vol 2. VC BR 1893.
24. IGA. LD 1896 Vol 2. HIGH BR 1895.
25. IGA. LD 1898 Vol 4. HIGH BR 1897.
26. Omitted.

27. IGA. LD 1900 Vol 6. BC BR 1899.
28. IGA. LD 1902 Vol 5. BC BR 1901.
29. IGA. LD 1904 Vol 8. BC BR 1903.
30. IGA. LD 1906 Vol 4. BC BR 1905.
31. IGA. LD 1907 Vol 2. BC BR 1906.
32. IGA. LD 1909 Vol 2. BC BR 1908.
33. IGA. LD 1911 Vol 2. BC BR 1910.
34. IGA. LD 1913 Vol 2. BC BR 1912.
35. IGA. LD 1915 Vol 2. BC BR 1914.
36. IGA. LD 1917 Vol 2. BC BR 1916.
37. IGA. LD 1919 Vol 2. BC BR 1918.
38. IGA. LD 1921 Vol 1. BC BR 1920.
39. IGA. LD 1923 Vol 2. BC BR 1922.
40. IGA. LD 1925 Vol 2. BC BR 1924.
41. IGA. LD 1927 Vol 2. BC BR 1926.
42. IGA. LD 1929 Vol 3. BC BR 1928.
43. IGA. LD 1931 Vol 2. BC BR 1930.
44. McCulla, Thomas. History of Cherokee County. 2 vols. Chicago:
S. J. Clark Publishing Co., 1914.
45. The Riverside Business and Residence Directory of Des Moines, 1882.
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County Directory, 1889. Des Moines: R. L. Polk & Co., 1899.
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paper presented to the Pioneer Club (Des Moines), 6 Sept. 1969.
48. Withey, Henry F., and Withey, Elsie Rathburn. Biographical
Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles: New Age
Publishing Co., 1956.

Abbreviations

A&R Acts and Resolutions
BC Board of Control
BR Biennial Report
HICH Hospital for the Insane at Cherokee
IGA Iowa General Assembly
LD Legislative Documents
VC Visiting Committee

Credits:

Field research and writing of Part 1: John David Langholz, Teaching Assistant

Writing of Part 2 and editing: Wesley Ivan Shank, Associate Professor

Department of Architecture

Iowa State University 1973-1974

Edited and revised for HABS by Druscilla J. Null 1983

APPENDIX A

LATER BUILDINGS

Dates of construction:

Laundry building	1901-1902
Laundry building addition	1911-1912
Power and engine house	1901-1902
Coal house	1901-1902
Men's Cottage	1904-1905
Infirmary	1908-1910
Tubercular "Pavilion" (Kinne Cottage)	1913-
"New Hospital" building (psychopathic)	1924-1926
Cottage	1931-

Chronology:

1903

Appropriations requested:

\$65,000 for men's cottage, including equipment, furnishings, and services; \$8,000 for fire department building and finishing pump house; \$3700 for paved courts, sidewalks, and grounds improvement; \$12,500 for purchase of land (29, p. 50).

1903

Appropriations requested (by superintendent):

\$20,000 for farm cottage; \$75,000 for infirmary for both sexes; \$4,200 for furnishings and equipment for cottage and infirmaries; and \$8,000 for fire department building (29, p. 910).

It had become necessary to use connecting corridors for sleeping apartments, "a purpose for which they were never intended;" one ward on the female side was being used for males, because there were seventy-five more men than women patients (29, p. 911).

October 8 Inebriates transferred from Cherokee to the newly opened ward at Independence. The State Board of Control wrote to Superintendent Voldeng on 8 July 1902 asking him: whether it would be difficult to set aside more wards for inebriates, would it be more difficult to control these patients, would it be desirable to establish a new hospital for female inebriates, and whether he had any further opinions in regard to the matter (C-9b).

1904 April 12 The General Assembly approved the construction of a cottage for the Cherokee institution (similar to the one at Clarinda), and appropriated \$65,000. It was designed for 100 men, but "can probably be made to accommodate 140 comfortably" (30, p. 45), (13, p. 143).

Contract for cottage, exclusive of plumbing, heating, wiring, equipment, and furnishings, was let for \$55,597.50 (30, p. 73).

1905 Appropriations requested: (30, p. 61)

\$125,000 - Infirmary for seventy-five men and seventy-five women, including equipment, connections and furnishings

1,500 - Grading and improvements of grounds
7,000 - Purchase of land.

Cottage for men completed (30, p. 73).

Thousands of trees planted (30, p. 74).

1906 January 18 The department for male inebriates at Cherokee, closed due to opening of state inebriate hospital at Knoxville; two female inebriates sent to Mount Pleasant, closing inebriate department at Cherokee (7 pp. 1,2)

1906 The following appropriations were requested:

\$125,000 - Infirmary and equipment
\$ 7,225 - Purchase of land (31, p. 31).

1907 April 10 General Assembly approved use of \$125,000 for construction and equipping of the infirmary - \$25,000 available July 1, 1908, the remainder available on January 1, 1909 (15, p. 212).

1908	August 28	Contract was let for construction of an infirmary, "in all respects substantially like that for the Independence hospital," for \$90,400.00; it was expected to be completed by December 1, 1909 (32, p. 11).
1909	April 13	The General Assembly approved \$5,000 for the fire station and root cellar (16, p. 223).
1910		The infirmary was completed and occupied (33, p. 13). \$50,000 requested for construction of two tubercular cottages (33, p. 49).
1911	April 14	General Assembly made an appropriation of \$50,000 for "erecting a separate building (pavilion) for tuberculosis insane," but was not to be available until July 1, 1913 (34, p. 24; 17, p. 22).
1912		Two story addition to the laundry building completed and in use - for drying apparatus and tailor shop (34, p. 11).
1912	June 12	Dr. Witte of Clarinda, Dr. Voldeng of Cherokee, Mr. Liebke (State Board of Control architect), and Bannister (a member of the State Board of Control) visited a number of hospitals in other states to study the method of caring for the tubercular insane. Hospitals visited included: Morris Plains, New Jersey; Norristown and Dixmont, Pennsylvania; Mt. Vernon, Ohio. It was determined that the tubercular insane should be separated from the other patients (34, p. 24). Request \$57,500 for employees home (34, p. 50).
1913	April 25	The General Assembly authorized erection of an employees' home and approved plans for the building not to exceed \$57,500 in cost. Since this amount was not available from the "millage tax," a contract on the project was not yet let; \$50,000 was provided for hospital for tuberculosis patients (35, p. 16; 18, p. 429).
1913		Contract was let for tubercular hospital (named Kinne Cottage) to H. Eilenberger and Company of Chicago, in the amount of \$36,750; additional requirements added \$2,339.69 to the contract price. Contract was let to J. C. Bixby and Sons of Omaha, Nebraska in the amount of \$5,596 for heating, plumbing, sewer, and water supply; additional requirements added \$123.90 to the contract price (35, p. 16).

1917 \$50,000 was appropriated to increase and improve the water supply. After estimates were prepared, this amount was discovered to be inadequate (38, pp. 10-11).

1919 \$23,000 additional was appropriated to increase and improve the water supply. Contracts were awarded and work began (38, pp. 10-11)

1922 Water supply project, costing \$65,000, was completed (39, p. 23).

1923 April 19 \$150,000 was appropriated for new "hospital building" to accommodate 200 patients; under construction (19, p. 338). The plumbing system was overhauled and nearly three-fourths of the fixtures, valves, and water piping were replaced. Another \$25,000 was requested for water supply project (40, p. 22).

1926 New "hospital building" completed and occupied (41, p. 15).

1931 April 30 \$145,000 appropriated for new cottage and equipment (20, p. 219).

Contractors, suppliers, etc.

J. C. Bixby & Sons	Omaha Neb.	1913	Heating, plumbing, sewer, and water for TB hospital (35, p. 16).
H. Eilenberger & Co.	Chicago, Ill.	1913	General, TB hospital (35, p. 16)